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MALVERN URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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# ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1965



M A L V E R N U R B A N D I S T R I C T

A N N U A L R E P O R T S

FOR THE YEAR 1965

by

H. F. GREEN, M.A., M.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

and

HUGH L. WHITWHAM, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Chief Public Health Inspector



COMMITTEES CONCERNED WITH PUBLIC HEALTH

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MR. T. COOK  
MRS. D. A. HOPKINSON  
MR. W. J. MARSH (CHAIRMAN)  
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STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

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Medical Officer of Health	H. F. GREEN, M.A., M.B., D.P.H.
Chief Public Health Inspector	HUGH L. WHITWHAM, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector	JAMES B. FRANKS, C.R.S.H., R.S.H. Meat and Foods
Assistant Public Health Inspector	GRAHAM J. AINSCOUGH, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
Chief Clerk	EDGAR C. BARBER
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The Council House,

Malvern.

August, 1966

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is customary in presenting the Annual Report that I should comment on some public health aspect of the circumstances in which the population of the district lives and, therefore, I have reviewed 10 of the problem families who provide constant worry and difficulty to our department.

All of these families, whether they live in Council houses or not, have first drawn attention to themselves on account of housing difficulties. Each family has required a different approach and different people to deal with their situation. In each case an attempt has been made to assess the family in psychiatric terms applying standard methods of medical practice namely, a tentative diagnosis has first been made on the evidence available from all sources. This is obtained by co-ordination of information from this department together with information, as may be required, from my colleagues. After making a diagnosis it becomes easier to plan some sort of social supervision and management, and finally a prognosis is made i.e. a guess is made to the likely course of events and the duration of the problem. Of these 10 families, chosen at random, the parents reveal the following abnormalities and disabilities:-

6 were intellectually impaired, 2 suffered from psychoneurosis, 2 suffered from depression, 3 were schizophrenic and 4 showed personality problems. In 3 families both husband and wife showed mental abnormality of some sort or other. In 3 families the children were affected, some severely. In only one of the 10 families was physical illness considered to be a factor.

The following social workers have also been involved in the management in most, if not all cases - Public Health Inspectors, Health Visitors, Housing Manager, Psychiatric Social Workers, Children's Officer and Mental Welfare Officer.

It has been found that by applying discipline of diagnosis care, 'case management' and prognosis, we have been able to limit the number of persons visiting any one family though in very few cases have the visitors been reduced to one person.

This work is unspectacular and extremely time consuming and shows few results in the short term though in the long term view i.e. on review after say, 10 years, one finds a surprising number of successes which together justify the time spent.

I have no comment to make on the general health of the population which has remained satisfactory throughout the year.

Details of the routine work carried out in the department will be found in the body of the report and it only remains for me to express once again, my grateful thanks to all members of the staff for their unstinted co-operation.

H. F. GREEN

Medical Officer of Health





# STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN THE AREA

Area of land and inland water	...	...	...	...	...	7,400 acres
Registrar General's estimate of resident population	.	...				28,320
Number of dwelling houses	...	...	...	...	...	8,676
Total number of assessments	...	...	...	...	...	10,246
Rateable value at 31.3.66	...	...	...	...	...	£990,240
Sum represented by a penny rate at 31.3.66	...	...	...	...	...	£ 3,832

## EXTRACT FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

Live Birth Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population)	18.8
Still-Birth Rate (per 1,000 live and still-births)	13.0
Still-Birth Rate (per 1,000 estimate resident population)	0.21
Death Rate (per 1,000 estimate resident population)	10.5
Infantile Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	26.4

## COMPARABLE DATA FOR ENGLAND AND WALES, 1965

Live Births (per 1,000 total population)	....	18.0
Still-Birth Rate (per 1,000 live and still-births)		15.7
Death Rate (per 1,000 home population)	....	11.5
Infantile Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	....	19.0

## DEATHS

<u>Causes of Death - All Ages</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Cancer (all forms)	60	24	36
" (of lung & bronchus)	14	11	3
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	3	1	2
Diabetes	1	-	1
Disease of Heart & Arteries	173	69	104
Respiratory Diseases (excluding tuberculosis & cancer)	31	21	10
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	2	1	1
Nephritis & Nephrosis	2	2	-
Hyperplasia of Prostate	3	3	-
Congenital Malformations	4	2	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	34	12	22
Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	1	-
All other Accidents	13	4	9
Suicide	3	2	1



## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA

### Water Supplies

There are two main sources of Malvern Water. First a deep borehole at Bromsberrow which has been sunk in new red sandstone. It provides an abundant and good water supply showing an average total hardness of 17. It is not contaminated in any way. The second is water collected from the hills around the British Camp, the reservoir lying in a hollow in these hills. This supply is more in the nature of a standby than a main supply, and the analysis is typical of hill water that is, containing few "Solids in Solution" and having a low total hardness.

Regular samples have been taken by your Surveyor and the reports have been uniformly satisfactory. An average report is given below.

### MALVERN WATER

#### Physical Characters

12th October, 1965

Colour	Colourless
Odour	None
Deposit	None
pH	7.5

#### Chemical Examination (Results expressed in parts per million)

Solids in Solution (Dried at 180°C)	230
" After Ignition	140
Chlorine present as Chloride	19
Hardness Non-Carbonate	48
" Carbonate	124
" Total	172
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	Trace
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.03
Nitrate Nitrogen	5.8
Nitrite Nitrogen	Trace
Permanganate Value (4 hours at 27°C)	0.04
Toxic Metals	Nil
Total Residual Chlorine	0.01

The monthly bacteriological examination of water taken from taps at various points in the town mains supply was uniformly satisfactory showing the absence of faecal coli on each occasion.

### Water Supply from Wells

Only a few houses are supplied with water obtained from shallow wells. Samples are submitted from time to time to the Laboratory for analysis. Two samples of well water were taken during the year 1965. One sample proved to be chemically and biologically unsatisfactory and one satisfactory.

### Public Cleansing

This work is carried out under the direction of the Surveyor. The disposal of household refuse is undertaken at the Guarlford Sewage Works by means of tipping. Street sweeping in central area daily, elsewhere once weekly. Cesspool emptying by mechanical means as required.





### Swimming Baths and Pools

- |     |  |   |                                       |
|-----|--|---|---------------------------------------|
| (a) | Public swimming pools and baths                            | - | Public pool owned by Local Authority. |
| (b) | Privately owned swimming pools or baths open to public     | - | None                                  |
| (c) | Action taken to ensure the satisfactory condition of water | - | Routine sampling                      |

### GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

#### Laboratory Services

Chemical analysis is carried out, as before, by arrangement with the County Lanoratory at the County Buildings. Bacteriological examinations are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Worcester Royal Infirmary.

#### Clinics

There are none provided by this Authority.

The following clinics are provided by Worcestershire County Council.

#### Infant Welfare Centres

"Sydenham Villa", Newtown Road	Tuesdays	2.0	-	4.0 p.m.
Victoria Park Road Clinic Malvern Link	Wednesdays	2.0	-	4.0 p.m.
Methodist Church Hall, Lansdowne Crescent	1st, 3rd & 5th Fridays	2.0	-	4.0 p.m.
Village Hall, Lower Wyche	1st Tuesday	2.45	-	4.0 p.m.
St. Mary's Church Hall, Sherrards Green.	Fridays	2.0	-	4.0 p.m.

#### Relaxation

Victoria Park Road Clinic Malvern Link	1st, 3rd & 5th Thursdays	2.0	-	4.0 p.m.
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#### Eye

Victoria Park Road Clinic, Malvern Link	As required (by appointment only)
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#### Speech Therapy

Victoria Park Road Clinic, Malvern Link	Fridays (cases referred by School Health Service)
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## PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIONOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The following table shows the number of infectious diseases notified during 1965.

[illegible]

## PROPHYLAXIS

## Diphtheria Immunisation

	<u>Ages 0 - 4 years</u>	<u>Ages 5 - 16 years</u>	<u>Total</u>
Children who received a full course of primary immunisation	365	11	376
Children who received a re-inforcing injection	78	532	610

## Whooping Cough Immunisation

Children who completed a primary course of immunisation	358	4	362
Children who received a re-inforcing injection	68	53	121

## Tetanus Immunisation

Children who completed a primary course of immunisation	365	10	375
Children who received a re-inforcing injection	78	314	392

## Smallpox Vaccination

74 children under the age of one were vaccinated this year, being 16.3% of the number of children born during the year.



NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 section 47

One person was removed to hospital under the 1951 amending Act of the National Assistance Act.





October, 1966

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

In presenting the report for the year, 1965, I welcome the opportunity to review progress made in matters relating to environmental health, with which your public health inspectors are directly concerned. Also the privilege, to express one's opinion or the viewpoint of colleagues on topics and problems associated with or relating to our specialised duties, which arise in the administration of policy laid down by statute. The Clean Air Act of 1956 raises a significant point. Section 29 of the Act makes it the statutory duty of Local Authorities to enforce the provisions of this Act in their districts. This legislation, although extending the department's public health functions, has never caused a serious problem in its enforcement, until recently. We are now fortunate in having few established industrial chimneys causing, by the emission of dark smoke, any sort of nuisance. The burning of trade waste at industrial premises, has on occasion, required prompt informal action to avoid a repetition of the offence.

Some concern, however, was felt over certain anomalies in Section 10 of this Act. Under this section a local authority is required to reject by-law plans which include proposals for new chimneys (other than small chimneys serving shops, offices, or private residences) unless satisfied that the chimneys will be high enough to prevent smoke, grit, dust or gases emitted by the chimney from being a nuisance, or prejudicial to health. The Ministry of Housing and Local Government prepared a memorandum on chimney heights, and by the use of various formulae the correct height for a proposed chimney may be calculated. Although there are many variables to be taken into account when calculating this chimney height (for example the sulphur content of the fuel to be used, the type of district in which the chimney will be sited and the height of surrounding buildings), this section has not been too difficult to apply or enforce. However, during 1965 the Worcestershire County Council, being the education authority for this district, proposed to construct a new boiler house and chimney at the Pickersleigh Grove School. The plans showed a proposed chimney height of 26 ft. Our calculations, using the Ministry's own formula, proved convincingly, that a minimum height of not less than 40 ft. would be required. Unfortunately, the Education Authority are exempt from by-law control (Education Act, 1944 Section 63) and therefore Section 10 of the Clean Air Act cannot be enforced. Informal discussions and correspondence took place between this department and the County Architect in an effort to have the chimney built to the minimal 40 ft. height. These negotiations were fruitless, and the chimney was finally built to a height of 26 ft.

This department is concerned firstly, with the difficulties of securing the co-operation of local industrialists to raising the chimney heights and justifying our action on public health grounds, (a case in mind being the controversy over the chimney at the factory of Messrs. Stone Chance Ltd., also situated in Pickersleigh Road), while another authority, because of a legal exemption with respect to certain classes of buildings, may ignore the recommendation of the Ministry's memorandum. Secondly, we think that Section 10 of the Act is unsatisfactory insofar as it applies control by reference to the type of building. It is felt that the important thing is 'the amount of gases emitted' and not the 'type of building' and that control should properly be applied, by reference to the 'type and quantity of emissions'.

Satisfactory progress was maintained during the year under review, in dealing with unfit dwelling houses. Also, no efforts were spared to keep up the progress made in previous years, in the improvement of sub-standard dwellings with grant aid, as will be noted in the appropriate paragraphs of this report; I wish very much, these figures might have been increased.





In the preface to the annual report for 1964, I stated that we had been unable to complete the desk work pertaining to the street-by-street housing survey, your inspectors had undertaken. I stated further, that endeavours would be made to present the information resulting from this survey, to the Highways and Health Committee, during the early part of the current year. I was pleased to be able to do this by February, on the following lines:-

It has been stated in my reports to your Committee as far back as 1962, that we contemplated making a street-by-street survey of the town to ascertain reliable information as to the numbers and types of houses capable of modernisation, at the same time, acquainting the owners of the advantages of making improvements with the assistance of a Grant.

I had hoped to complete the clerical and statistical work resulting from the survey by the end of 1964, but this was not possible by reason of additional duties caused by the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 - much time was taken up last year from May onwards in this connection.

Some 7,800 properties were involved in the survey, and we calculate there are approximately 1,100 houses which may be classified as sub-standard as they do not possess all of the standard amenities namely - fixed bath, wash-hand basin, hot water supply and indoor water closet; all of which are very suitable for improvement and would qualify for grant aid.

It will be noted that I have not specifically mentioned the provision of 'suitable facilities for the storage of food', which is one of the five standard amenities. To ascertain this information and possibly to correct other details, further house-to-house visitation is essential.

With the exception of new streets and housing estates, every street and road in the town has been surveyed; many houses were visited and house-to-house visitation was made in certain areas.

The survey undertaken, along with informal action resulting therefrom, has been carried out to meet the special request of the Government outlined in the Ministry of Housing and Local Government Circular No. 42/62. Your Inspectors made a concerted effort which has not been without results. Indeed, the response during 1963 and part of 1964 was most encouraging, by the increased number of applications for grants during that period.

The records now compiled in making this survey, provide us with an overall picture of the housing situation in the town, relating not only to dwellings capable of improvement, but those which are sub-standard to a degree of being classified as only having a limited life, to be dealt with as unfit properties, when time and circumstances permit.

In September, 1964 the Ministry of Housing and Local Government issued a further Circular to Local Authorities, No. 53/64, relating to Parts II and III of the Housing Act, 1964. Briefly, the paragraphs of this Circular pertaining to the improvement of dwelling houses carries the idea of the street-by-street survey forward, in selecting areas to be defined as improvement areas. It stresses the need for the continuance of making every effort to persuade owners to improve dwelling houses situated in such areas by voluntary efforts, leading up to compulsion in a given time.

I am anxious, however, to explain to your Committee that we are busy in the Department analysing our street-by-street survey, selecting areas which might well be tackled as improvement areas, but I do wish to emphasise that it is not possible to implement the obligatory duty laid down in the provisions of the Housing Act, 1964 with our present staff. In consideration of what further action can be taken, to bring about the improvement of the 1,000 or more houses, to the full standard envisaged by this new legislation, within the period of the next 10 years, planning ahead will have to be given serious thought, so far as this relates to the staffing of this Department.

There has been quite a spate of new legislation recently, which in one way or another, had a public health significance. For this reason,





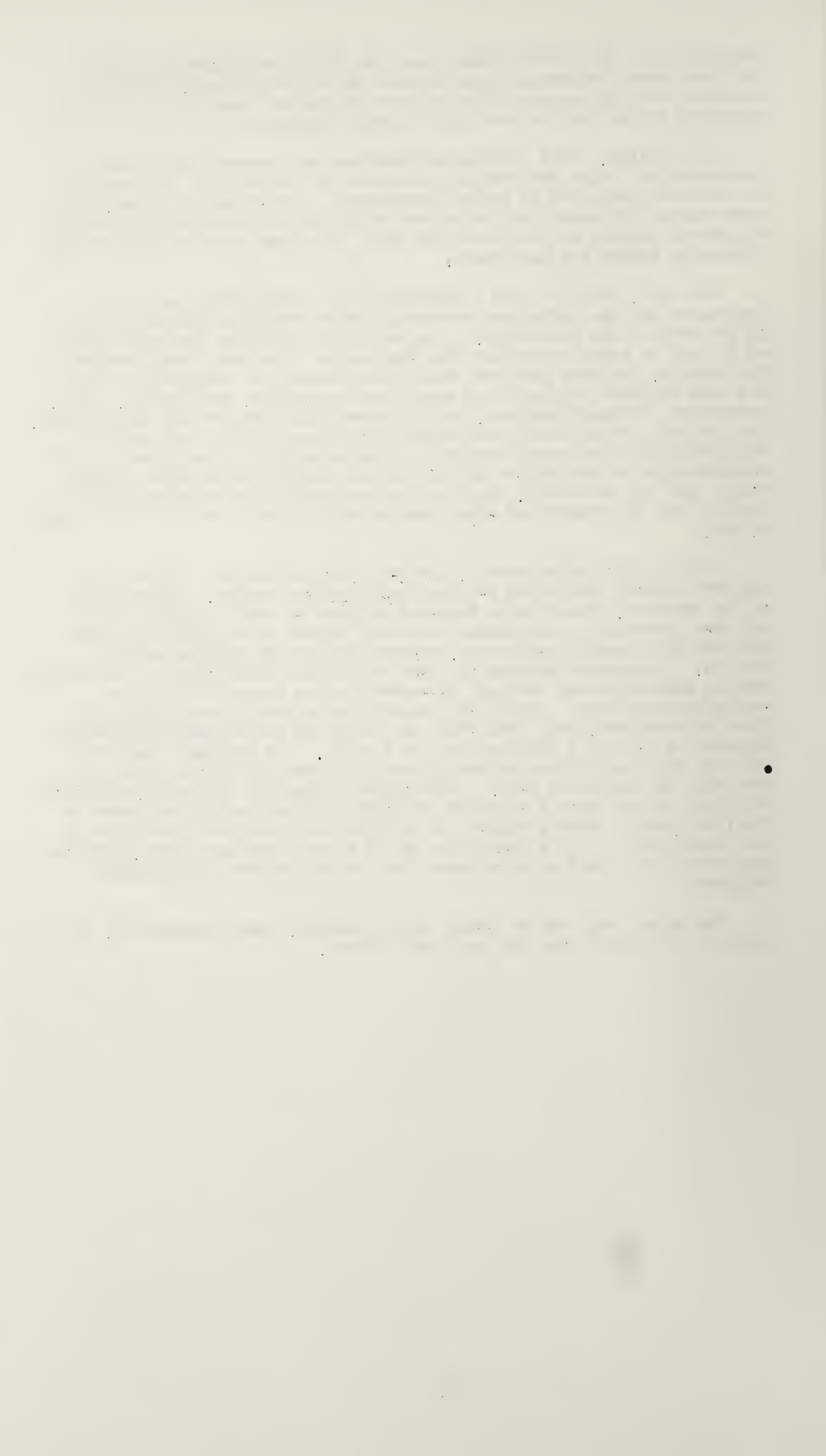
administration of the Pet Animals Act, the Riding Establishments Act and the Scrap Metal Dealers Act was assigned to this department, as it was regarded that the responsibilities incurred thereby constituted a natural extension of the work of your public health inspectors.

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, however, deals more comprehensively with the working conditions of a section of the community not hitherto protected by health legislation. It brings into line, the same measure of protection, in matters relating to the health and comfort of persons engaged in non-industrial work, which has been the right of the industrial worker for many years.

This Act, with its many regulations, has a very high measure of importance and the duties and responsibilities create a permanent inroad in the work of the department. One has only to consider the broad scope of the Act in order to realise this statement. The term "shop premises" for example, includes premises which would normally be accepted as shops, but also includes wholesale and retail trade premises, restaurants, cafes, snack-bars, licensed premises, public houses, dry cleaners and launderettes, fuel storage premises, all come within this classification and must be registered with the Local Authority. The extra work of registration and documentation in the office and the initial detailed inspections, interviews, and many re-visits, that must be made has placed an extra burden on staff of the department and other routine public health work must inevitably suffer.

On the credit side however, the Act, will in due time, bring about improved working conditions for the non-industrial worker. This should in the long-run, result in an improved standard of health amongst office and shop personnel. Our inspections have already shown some indifferent and even poor working conditions, particularly in the smaller business offices. Inadequate heating in shops and offices insufficient or unsuitable washing facilities and sanitary accommodation are three of the major contraventions found. Until the Ministry issue regulations relating to lighting standards, your inspectors are using the recommended Illuminating Engineering Society's Lighting Code as a guide. It has been found that only the very new offices approach these standards and office lighting on the whole is relatively poor. The Ministry requested all Local Authorities to report on the various standards of lighting found during the course of the first year. Such a report was prepared and a copy was circulated to all Councillors. It is hoped that in the not too distant future, lighting regulations will be drafted in order that we may enforce a recognised standard.

The report sets out by tables and by comment, where appropriate, the scope of our work during the year under review.



## SUMMARY OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

Inspections of Movable Dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
" " Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	294
" " Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	253
" " Office Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	165
" " Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
" " Restaurant Kitchens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79
" " Outworkers Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" " Butchers Shops, P.H. Meat Regs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	253
" " Stables and Piggeries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
" " Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132
" " Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	164
" " Food Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	549
" " Fish Friers Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
" " Places of Public Entertainment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
" " Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
" " Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89
" " Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131
Special Visits, Advisory Interviews etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,429
Visits re:- Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Rat Infestations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280
Atmospheric Pollution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	535
National Assistance Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Housing Including Inspections of Dwelling Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,976
Petroleum Storage Installations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130
									<u>7,708</u>

## COMPLAINTS

The Register shows that 517 complaints were received during the year under review, these having reference to the following matters:-

Blocked and Defective Drainage	35
Defective Closet Accommodation	1
Defective Conditions in Dwelling Houses	43
Offensive Odours from Drains	13
Non-collection of House Refuse	21





Verminous Premises	18
Wasps Nests	72
Infestations of Rats and Mice	184
Miscellaneous	130

#### RENT ACT, 1957

One application for a Certificate of Disrepair was received during the year. This was investigated and the Landlord gave an Undertaking to remedy the defects specified in the tenant's Notice of Defects of Repair.

An application for the revocation of a Certificate of Disrepair was granted.

#### LAND CHARGES ACT, 1925

Requests for information concerning properties on which a Search for Local Land Charges is made to the Clerk of the Council are dealt with by this department where applicable; 448 enquiries were investigated during the year.

#### HOUSING (FINANCIAL PROVISIONS) ACT, 1958 as amended by HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959, HOUSING ACT, 1961 and HOUSING ACT, 1964

#### DISCRETIONARY IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Fourteen applications were received during the year 1965 relating to the improvement of small dwellings. Twelve grants were authorised in this period, eleven of the properties concerned being owner occupied, and one occupied by a tenant.

#### STANDARD IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Twenty-three applications were received during the year all of which were investigated and subsequently approved. Sixteen houses being owner occupied and seven occupied by a tenant. The amenities to be provided were as follows:-

- 20 baths
- 21 wash-hand basins
- 23 domestic hot water supplies
- 19 water closets
- 14 ventilated food stores

When Standard Improvement Grants were introduced in 1959 it was anticipated there would be a speeding up in the progress rate of modernisation of dwellings. The following table shows comparative figures over the past seven years:-

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
Discretionary Grants approved	21	22	20	11	20	15	12
Standard Grants approved	5	25	23	21	41	26	23
	<u>26</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>35</u>



## HOUSING ACT, 1957

The following fourteen dwelling houses were demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders, at the owners' expense:

80, Wyche Road  
174, West Malvern Road  
2 & 4, Nursery Road  
181 & 183, Newtown Road  
119, Tanhouse Lane  
255a, Worcester Road  
28 & 30, Howsell Road  
The Bungalow, Dragons Lane  
34, North Malvern Road  
1, Lamb Bank  
98, Guarlford Road

The following dwelling houses were demolished as a result of informal action:

53, Upper Howsell Road  
43 & 45, Poolbrook Road

Demolition Orders were made in respect of the following properties:

104 & 106, Lower Howsell Road  
174, West Malvern Road  
35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45 & 47, West Malvern Road  
74 & 76, Upper Howsell Road  
9 & 10, Dukes Way  
114, 116 & 118, Longridge Road  
23, 25, 27 & 29, Assarts Road  
2, Victoria Walk

## CLOSING ORDERS

Basement Flat, No. 26, Cowleigh Road

A Closing Order of part of a building was made in respect of the basement rooms of this property.

106, West Malvern Road

A Closing Order made in 1962, was determined upon the dwelling being rendered fit for habitation.

47, Poolbrook Road  
23, Greenfields Road

These dwellings have been rendered fit in compliance with Undertakings to execute works in lieu of making Demolition or Closing Orders.

## OVERCROWDING IN DWELLING HOUSES

Eighteen new cases of overcrowding were reported or discovered during 1965. This increased the number of cases on our records to 36.

The cases mainly refer to overcrowding of rooms normally used for sleeping purposes in excess of the statutory "Permitted" number.





During the year 28 cases were abated, thus, leaving 8 on record. Twenty-seven families were re-housed by the Council and one family found alternative accommodation. The cases of overcrowding are placed in the following categories:-

- |     |  |          |
|-----|--|----------|
| (a) | Increase where one family are sole occupants     | 14 cases |
| (b) | Increase where family is in lodgings             | 6 cases  |
| (c) | Married son or daughter making home with in-laws | 8 cases  |

#### DRAINAGE AND SANITATION

Under this heading, I have stated in previous years that provision of main drainage and sewerage disposal to meet the needs of the outlying part of the town known as Interfields was the most outstanding problem.

I am pleased to record that progress is now underway, in a joint scheme with Martley and Upton-on-Severn Rural District Councils.

#### INFECTIOUS DISEASE

It is customary to mention that where necessary, investigations are made on notification to the Medical Officer of Health of an infectious disease by medical practitioners, or information is received from other sources, that contacts are traced and enquiries made to meet the special requirements of the case and nature of the illness.

#### DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

Two loads of bedding and clothing were collected and taken from St. Wulstan's Hospital for treatment by steam disinfection in accordance with an arrangement made with the South Worcestershire Hospital Management Committee.

Three loads of bedding were destroyed.

The number of rooms fumigated was five.

Infestations of cockroaches, bedbugs, fleas, silver fish, ants and flies were dealt with at various premises including dwelling houses and school, nursing home and restaurant kitchens.

#### ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

Applications for renewal of licences in respect of three premises, already used in a small way for the boarding of cats and dogs were received during 1965.

Inspections were made and licences were subsequently issued.

#### PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Although this enactment has been in force for a number of years, applications for licence were not received until the current year. These concerned two shops in Newtown Road. These premises were considered suitable, following inspection and licences were issued.

#### RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1964

This Act came into force on the 1st April, 1965, making it an offence to keep a riding establishment except, under the authority of a licence granted for that purpose.

The Clerk of the Council presented a precis of the provisions of the Act to your Committee in February.





The Avenue Riding School, Upper Chase Road, which was already an established business was duly licenced.

#### SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964.

This Act came into operation on the 1st July, 1965 and provides among other requirements that no person may carry on the business as a scrap metal dealer unless he is registered by the Council.

The Clerk of the Council presented a precis of the provisions of the Act to your Committee, when it was decided that this department should be responsible for keeping the necessary registers.

During 1965, nine persons were registered as Scrap Metal Dealers.

The Malvern Police expressed their desire to liaison with the Council and cordial arrangements were made for interchange of information.

#### FACTORIES ACT, 1961

The provisions of the Factories Act, 1961, which your Council has to administer, chiefly relate to the following matters:-

- (1) Factories where mechanical power is used.
  - (a) Provision and maintenance of sanitary conveniences for both sexes.
- (2) Factories where mechanical power is not used.
  - (a) Cleanliness
  - (b) Overcrowding
  - (c) Ventilation
  - (d) Drainage
  - (e) Provision and maintenance of sanitary conveniences for both sexes
  - (f) Temperature control
- (3) Sanitary Regulations for Bakehouses.
- (4) Homework.

The following table shows the list of factories on the Register.

Agricultural Engineers	2
Automatic Packing and Weighing Machine Manufacturers	1
Bakehouses	6
Blacksmiths	3
Bicycle Repairs	1
Boot Repairing	6
Breeze Block Manufacturers	1
Builders	3
Clothing Manufacturers	1
Coal Gas	1
Concrete Slabs	2
Construction Engineers	1
Coppersmiths and Engineers	1
Dairies	3



Dairy Engineers	1
Dressmaking, Millinery etc.	6
Dry Cleaners	2
Electrical Instrument Manufacturers	2
Fabricated Steel Products	1
Fireplace Manufacturers	1
Fruit Canners	1
General Engineering	7
Glass Syringes	1
Glove Making	2
Hemp Drying and Processing	1
Joinery	20
Laundry	1
Machine Repairs	1
Machine Tool Manufacturers	1
Marine Dealer	1
Metal Polishing	1
Metal Turning	1
Motor Cycle Cables	1
Motor Cycle Repairs	1
• Motor Manufacturers	1
Motor Vehicle Body Repairs and Spraying	3
Motor Repairs	24
Organ Building	2
Photographic	2
Piano Repairs	1
Plant Repairs	1
Polishes and Dressings	1
Precision Engineers	2
Printers	3
Road Tanker Manufacturers	1
Roofing Contractors	1
Sausage Making	10
Saw Mills	1
Sheet Metal Work	1
Spectacle Manufacturers	1
Stocking Packing	1
Stone Crushing	2
Stonemasons	2
Tailoring	2
Transformers	1
Tinsmiths	2
Tool and Plastic Moulding	1
Upholsterers	8
Water Works	1
Watch Repairs	3
Mineral Water Bottling	1
Wireless, T.V. and Electrical Repairs	11





The number of inspections made of factories are as follows, the table being in accordance with the requirements of the Home Office:-

Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	47	141	3	-
Factories not included above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	122	112	-	-
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (Excluding out-workers' premises)	Nil	-	-	-
TOTAL	169	253	3	-

Cases in which Defects were found:

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.)	7	7	-	1	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	4	3	-	2	-
Ineffective drain- age offloors (S.6.)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	4	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	1	-
TOTAL	16	15	-	3	-





	Section 110		Section 111			
	No. of out-workers in August list reqd. by Section 110 (1) (C)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel Making etc.	1	-	-	-	-	-
Cleaning and Washing	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	-	-	-	-	-

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

At the 31st December, 1965, the number of registered premises was 240, as under:-

Offices	57
Retail Shops	158
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	6
Catering establishments open to the Public, canteens	14
Fuel Storage Depots	5

It would seem that many employers are failing to register their premises. Your Inspectors are doing all they can in bringing this matter to the notice of managements when routine visits are made, but this is by no means sufficient. One is given to understand this is a national problem, in which case, the Ministry of Labour will undoubtedly see fit to take further steps to ensure that all employers of labour comply with the requirement of registration.

Section 60, of this Act requires that annual reports are made to the Minister in a specified form. A statistical report on procedure during 1965, plus the narration report on lighting arrangements, was duly sent to the appropriate Office early in the year.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The following is a table of action taken with regard to the administration of:-

The Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960

These Regulations replace and consolidate, with amendments, the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 to 1954, and the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949 to 1953.





Since the 1st January, 1961 all dealers' licences, other than those issued by the Minister, are issued by the food and drugs authority for the area in which are situated the premises at or from which the milk is sold.

Samples of raw milk are taken to the Public Health Laboratory, Worcester, for statutory, biological and bacteriological examination, details are given in the table following:-

Class	Number of samples taken for examination	Number satisfactory	Number unsatisfactory
Designated "Tuberculin Tested"	64	62	2
"Pasteurised"	42	42	Nil

### Biological Tests

Biological tests were made in respect of 11 samples referred to in this table in connection with evidence of infection by M. tuberculosis and Brucella abortus, with satisfactory results.

Statutory examinations were carried out on 53 samples of milk, and 51 samples conformed to the required standard.

The unsatisfactory reports on two samples were forwarded to the area milk Officer.

Forty-two samples of pasteurised milk were subjected to the phosphatase test with satisfactory results.

The number of retail dairymen or milk purveyors is now 14. Distribution of milk is kept under observation. Vehicles used for this purpose are frequently inspected.

In order to ascertain the effectiveness or otherwise of the method employed in the cleansing and sterilisation of milk churns, churn rinses are collected at the dairy premises and sent to the Public Health Laboratory for examination and tests. Three rinse samples were found to be satisfactory.

One hundred and thirty-two visits were made to dairy premises for the purpose of inspection or to collect samples of milk on arrival from the place of production.

The Milk (Special Designation) (Specified Areas) Order, 1955 provides that all dairymen who retail milk in any part of the district must sell the milk under special designation, irrespective of whether the premises from which the milk is retailed are inside or outside the district, and, any other milk which is retailed outside the specified area from those same premises must be sold under special designation.

### ICE CREAM

Ninety-eight premises are now registered for the sale of ice-cream. Most of the ice-cream is sold pre-packed. Inspections are made as to the means of storage and the methods of dispensing this commodity.

### FOOD HYGIENE

During 1965, two new restaurants were opened namely:-

The Flamigo Restaurant and the Tai Wo Restaurant, both are situated in the centre of the main shopping area of the town. Many inspections were





made at these premises whilst the construction work was in progress. The architects and contractors responsible for the projects were contacted, with the object of alterations and modifications being made, to ensure improved hygiene. These matters related to the construction and finish of the surfaces of the floors and walls, drainage and sanitary fittings, ventilation and washing-up equipment. I am pleased to state that your inspectors received every possible co-operation.

Comments made in the report for the previous year on the subject of health education in food hygiene so far as this concerns persons employed at food premises, still applies.

The following table, required by the Ministry of Health, sets out the various types of businesses embraced in the general term food premises, which call for supervision to maintain the standards required by the provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations:

List of Food Premises	No.	Compliance with Reg. 16	Compliance with Reg.19
Bakers and Confectioners	10	10	6
Canteens	12	12	12
Dairies	2	2	1
General Stores	21	21	4
Grocers	50	50	33
Hotels (Licensed)	10	10	10
Licensed Premises	60	60	49
Butchers	24	24	24
Confectionery and Sweets	21	21	-
Fishmongers	7	7	7
Fish-Friers	4	4	4
Greengrocers	14	14	9
Hotels (Private)	15	15	15
Restaurants and Refreshment Rooms	16	16	15
TOTAL	266	266	189

The number of premises which are required to comply with Regulation 19 is 201.

#### UN SOUND FOOD

The following is a list of unsound meat and other foods examined by your Inspectors at food premises and subsequently destroyed. Disposal of unsound food by incineration being no longer possible it has become necessary to bury all condemned foodstuffs. Every precaution is taken and the work is undertaken by our Disinfection Operator.

#### Meat Poultry, Fish and Miscellaneous Foods

Pork	9½ lbs.	Pressed Ox Tongue	6 lb.
Pork (Roast)	6 lbs.	Corned Beef	4 lbs.
Bacon	20 lbs.	Ox Liver	8½ lbs.
Port Sausage	15 lbs.	Kipper Fillets	1 box

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
DEPARTMENT OF THE HISTORY OF ARTS  
AND ARCHITECTURE  
OFFICE OF THE CURATOR  
OF THE MUSEUM OF ARTS  
AND ARCHITECTURE  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

TO THE HONORABLE SENATE  
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION  
PASSED AT ITS MEETING OF  
MAY 15, 1906

ARTS AND ARCHITECTURE		MUSEUM OF ARTS AND ARCHITECTURE	
1. The University of Chicago	2. The University of Chicago	3. The University of Chicago	4. The University of Chicago
5. The University of Chicago	6. The University of Chicago	7. The University of Chicago	8. The University of Chicago
9. The University of Chicago	10. The University of Chicago	11. The University of Chicago	12. The University of Chicago
13. The University of Chicago	14. The University of Chicago	15. The University of Chicago	16. The University of Chicago
17. The University of Chicago	18. The University of Chicago	19. The University of Chicago	20. The University of Chicago
21. The University of Chicago	22. The University of Chicago	23. The University of Chicago	24. The University of Chicago
25. The University of Chicago	26. The University of Chicago	27. The University of Chicago	28. The University of Chicago
29. The University of Chicago	30. The University of Chicago	31. The University of Chicago	32. The University of Chicago
33. The University of Chicago	34. The University of Chicago	35. The University of Chicago	36. The University of Chicago
37. The University of Chicago	38. The University of Chicago	39. The University of Chicago	40. The University of Chicago
41. The University of Chicago	42. The University of Chicago	43. The University of Chicago	44. The University of Chicago
45. The University of Chicago	46. The University of Chicago	47. The University of Chicago	48. The University of Chicago
49. The University of Chicago	50. The University of Chicago	51. The University of Chicago	52. The University of Chicago
53. The University of Chicago	54. The University of Chicago	55. The University of Chicago	56. The University of Chicago
57. The University of Chicago	58. The University of Chicago	59. The University of Chicago	60. The University of Chicago
61. The University of Chicago	62. The University of Chicago	63. The University of Chicago	64. The University of Chicago
65. The University of Chicago	66. The University of Chicago	67. The University of Chicago	68. The University of Chicago
69. The University of Chicago	70. The University of Chicago	71. The University of Chicago	72. The University of Chicago
73. The University of Chicago	74. The University of Chicago	75. The University of Chicago	76. The University of Chicago
77. The University of Chicago	78. The University of Chicago	79. The University of Chicago	80. The University of Chicago
81. The University of Chicago	82. The University of Chicago	83. The University of Chicago	84. The University of Chicago
85. The University of Chicago	86. The University of Chicago	87. The University of Chicago	88. The University of Chicago
89. The University of Chicago	90. The University of Chicago	91. The University of Chicago	92. The University of Chicago
93. The University of Chicago	94. The University of Chicago	95. The University of Chicago	96. The University of Chicago
97. The University of Chicago	98. The University of Chicago	99. The University of Chicago	100. The University of Chicago

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### Tinned Meats

25 Tins Corned Beef	36 lb. 11 ozs.
28 Tins Minced Beef	13 lb. 2 ozs.
1 Tin Gammon	11 lb. 2 ozs.
12 Tins Ham	88 lb. 4 ozs.
1 Tin Tongue	6 lb.
4 Tins Chopped Pork	16 lbs.
10 Tins Casserole Meat	16 ozs.
1 Tin Ox Tongue	6 lbs.

### Tinned Food other than Meat

Vegetables	125 tins	Fish	30 Tins
Soup	7 tins	Pudding	3 Tins
Milk	20 tins	Fruit	490 Tins

### RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

This Act prescribed certain standards of cleanliness in the manufacturers use and storage of rag flock and other filling materials, and provides for the registration of upholsterers and certain other businesses, such as toy-makers and the licensing of manufacturers of rag flock etc.

Two premises are registered under the provisions of this Act.

### PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Two hundred and fifty-six treatments for the destruction of rodents were carried out during 1965.

Continual surveys of streams, ditches and hedgerows on the outskirts of the town have been well maintained.

This work, along with periodical treatments for infestation at the Council's sewerage disposal works and the refuse tips are of first importance. I have mentioned in reports for previous years that migration of rodents from the countryside and the rapidity of breeding are two factors our operative is called upon never to forget. Therefore, vigilance on his part, to pay special attention to the outer perimeter of the town along with his routine work of sewer treatments and dealing promptly with minor infestations, wherever they are discovered, constitute his essential work in rodent control. We are indeed, fortunate in having a reliable operative and I am pleased to pay tribute once again for his attention to his work.

The sewers throughout the town were given a test treatment, followed up by a maintenance treatment. The results are recorded as required by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. These details were reported to your Committee.

### LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Legal proceedings were taken under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. The details are briefly stated as follows:-

Case No. 1      A shop-keeper was prosecuted in respect of the following offences:-

(a)      Selling a steak and kidney pie which was mouldy.





- (b) Exposing for sale foodstuffs intended for, but unfit for, human consumption, namely:-

One 2 lb. 8 oz. piece of cooked pork.

Six 12 oz. packets of puff pastry.

Two 1 lb. packets of short pastry.

9½ lbs. pork sausage.

9½ lbs. beef sausage.

The Shop-keeper pleaded guilty and was fined £25. 0s. 0d. on each offence and ordered to pay costs of £3. 3s. 0d. and £2. 2s. 0d. respectively.

Case No. 2 A shop-keeper was prosecuted in respect of the following offences:-

(a) Selling a mouldy meat pie.

(b) Exposing for sale foodstuffs intended for, but unfit for consumption, namely a meat pie.

The Shop-keeper pleaded guilty and a fine of £10. 0s. 0d. was imposed on each offence and costs of £3. 3s. 0d. and £2. 2s. 0d. respectively.

Case No. 3 A Bakery Company was prosecuted for selling food not of the substance demanded, namely:-

(a) A fly in a Sponge Cake.

(b) A fly in a Loaf of Bread.

(c) Chips of wood in a Loaf of Bread.

A plea of guilt was submitted, with an explanation of mitigating circumstances. Fines of £10. 0s. 0d. was imposed in respect of each case and costs of £5. 5s. 0d.

Case No. 4 A Dairy Company was prosecuted and pleaded guilty to selling food not of the substance demanded, namely, a bottle of Milk containing fragments of glass.

A fine of £25. 0s. 0d. was imposed and costs of £5. 5s. 0d.

## CONCLUSION

I am again indebted to Dr. Green for his interest in the work upon which your public health inspectors are especially concerned. Also the Clerk of the Council and his staff, since we have been more than usually engrossed in statutory proceedings, as mentioned under the appropriate paragraph of this report.

The staff of this department have always proved themselves loyal and dependable. It is a pleasure to record their genuine interest and this application of a progressive attitude of mind, in all our varied responsibilities.

Thanks are also due to the Chairman and Members of the Highways and Health Committee and the Housing Committee for their support during 1965.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

HUGH L. WHITWHAM

